
Vulnerability Assessment Report **For** **LIVMOR Web Portal**

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Document History

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1. Overview of the project

This assessment was aimed to perform Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) on LIVMOR Web Portal which has the URL - <https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/>. LIVMOR's wearable platform aims to record key health parameters of the patient and showcase it to both the doctor as well as the patient. The data is processed in ways to help them monitor and maintain key parameters under prescribed levels.

Objective of the security assessment:

L&T Technology Services (LTTS) has conducted Web Application Security Assessment of LIVMOR Web Portal. The purpose of the assessment is to evaluate the security of the application against common vulnerabilities with the primary reference being OWASP top 10 vulnerabilities lists.

Approach

The following approach was taken to make sure the target site is assessed against OWASP Top 10 Vulnerabilities from all possible security perspectives:

- Manual Penetration Testing Techniques.

Testing Environment Details

Target site URL	https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/
Browser	Chrome, IE, Mozilla
Proxy / Interceptors	BURP, ZAP, Wireshark

Key Security Policies

OWASP top 10 listed vulnerabilities were used as a reference framework. The following key security aspects were checked:

1. Input Data validation.
2. Error Handling.
3. Information disclosure.
4. Authentication Mechanism.
5. Session and status information.
6. Malicious data validation.
7. Client side security.
8. Server side security.

The following attack vectors were used:

1. Account Takeover
2. Insecure HTTP Methods Enabled
3. File Upload Checks at Server
4. Session Invalidation Recover Password
5. XSS
6. Unencrypted Transport
7. Directory Traversal
8. No Account Lockout
9. Concurrent Session Remain Active
10. Session Replay
11. Privilege Escalation
12. Cross site Request Forgery
13. Click Jacking
14. Server side Validation
15. Server side Password Complexity Check
16. Insecure Direct Object Reference
17. Server Banner Disclosure
18. Password Autocomplete in Browser
19. NOSQL Injection
20. Path Traversal
21. XML External Entity
22. Insecure Deserialization

2. Assessment explained in detail

Attack vectors enable the hackers to exploit the vulnerabilities in the system and thus compromise the security of the system. To assess the security of the LIVMOR web portal the following attack vectors are used

1. Account Takeover
2. Insecure HTTP Methods Enabled
3. File Upload Checks at Server
4. Session Invalidation Recover Password
5. XSS
6. Unencrypted Transport
7. Directory Traversal
8. No Account Lockout
9. Concurrent Session Remain Active
10. Session Replay
11. Privilege Escalation
12. Cross site Request Forgery
13. Click Jacking
14. Server side Validation
15. Server side Password Complexity Check
16. Insecure Direct Object Reference
17. Server Banner Disclosure
18. Password Autocomplete in Browser
19. NOSQL Injection
20. Path Traversal
21. XML External Entity
22. Insecure Deserialization

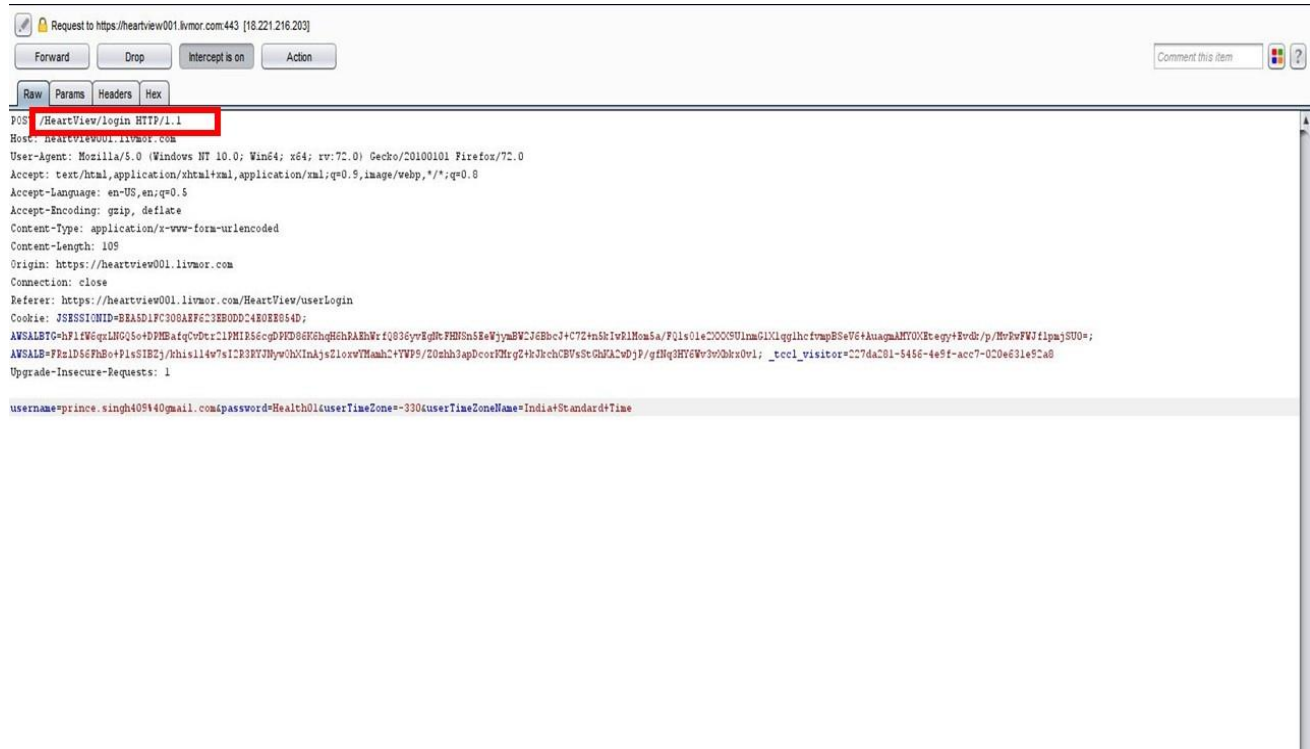
Vulnerabilities are found on performing the attack vectors Insecure HTTP Methods Enabled, Concurrent Session Remain Active, Session Replay, Privilege Escalation, Click-Jacking, Password Autocomplete in Browser. No vulnerability discovered during the execution of the remaining attack vectors.

2.1. Evidences for Unsuccessful Exploit Attempts

2.1.1 Session Invalidation Recover Password

Description: Security misconfiguration can happen at any level of an application stack, including platform, web server, application server, database, frameworks, or custom code. These flaws frequently give attackers unauthorized access to some user data or functionality. Anonymous external attackers as well as authorized users may attempt to compromise the system/users of the system to disguise their actions.

Evidence



User Id is not being sent through URL so we are not able to tamper it (Physician's Account)

```
POST /HeartView/login HTTP/1.1
Host: heartview001.livmor.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:72.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/72.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 87
Origin: https://heartview001.livmor.com
Connection: close
Referer: https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/userLogin
Cookie: JSESSIONID=AAFD6A3660FCFDDDBFFDB1890CF85B4;
AWSALBPG=5m36+zuGzBWbRlpcmf77ye4TUd55Qy9jK1CZBCu3GUGD00hmqmW+MqkQaxU/gCvc1LSgoyViloByFefur7DCQEniip70MCHAAa5sj8qHnUVcmmu5sPWB1UeAJTGlffihilondz3IOcKCB3hkVgOuUsvW0vCIYTVzqf6Zv/wJQF366hghByA=;
AWSALB=+LzWYGO4LO3sk8vIcB4DParg4E9h0C2dH0yd5S3rsehuJAVg0PZ875PvnhS0fqs2J3CFC6aydh6J3rEH7NcJlza1ReaSU+IT7mpe8/jec7Wk77ZsSp7K7spsoyylhcrP; _tcc1_visitor=227da281-5456-4e5f-acc7-020e631e92a8
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

username=test&password=Health10&userTimezone=-330&userTimezoneName=India+Standard+Time
```

User Id is not being sent through URL so we are not able to tamper it (Patient's Account)

2.1.2 No Account Lockout (for patient)

Description: Account lockout mechanisms are used to mitigate brute force password guessing attacks. Accounts are typically locked after 3 to 5 unsuccessful login attempts and can only be unlocked after a predetermined period, via a self-service unlock mechanism, or intervention by an administrator.

Evidence

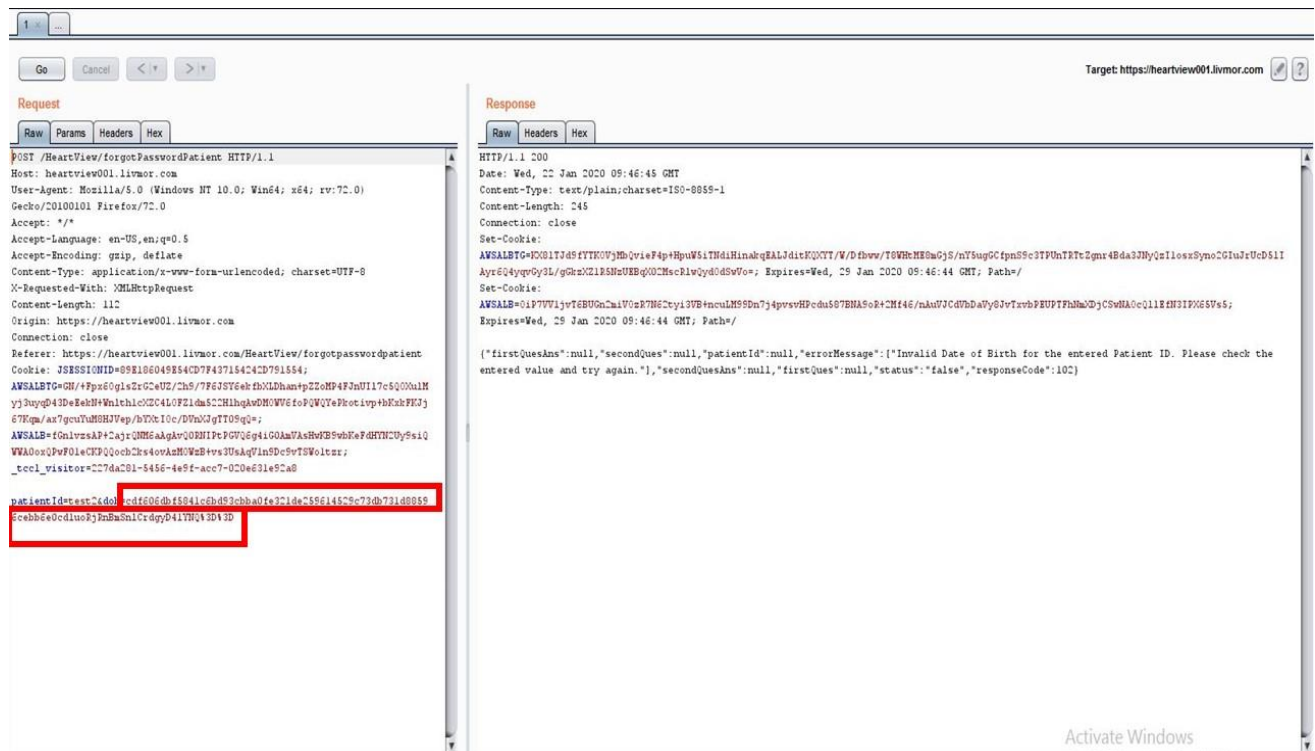
The screenshot displays the LIVMOR HEART VIEW login interface. At the top left, the LIVMOR HEART VIEW logo is visible, along with links for Home and Login. The main login form is centered and contains a blue header with the word 'Login'. Below this header, a red-bordered box highlights the error message: 'Invalid Username or Password. 4 attempt(s) before account locked'. The form includes input fields for 'Patient ID / Physician Email Address' and 'Password', a 'Show Password' checkbox, and a blue 'Login' button. At the bottom of the form, there are links for 'Forgot Password', 'Patient Registration', and 'Physician Registration'. The footer of the page contains contact information: 'Contact Us; info@livmor.com' and 'Copyright © LIVMOR | Privacy | Terms and Conditions of use'.

Login attempts are implemented successfully.

2.1.3 Account Takeover

Description: Developers frequently build custom authentication and session management schemes, but building these correctly might be difficult. As a result, these custom schemes might have flaws in areas such as logout, password management, timeouts, remember me, secret question, account update, etc. Users with their own accounts, may attempt to steal accounts from others. Also consider insiders wanting to disguise their actions. Attacker uses leaks or flaws in the authentication or session management functions (e.g., exposed accounts, passwords, session IDs) to impersonate users.

Evidence



The DOB parameter is encoded and cannot be altered.

2.1.4 Cross Site Request Forgery

Description: Cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerabilities arise when applications rely solely on HTTP cookies to identify the user interacting with the server by making requests. Browsers automatically add cookies to requests regardless of their origin, it may be possible for an attacker to create a malicious web site that forges a cross-domain request to the vulnerable application. When a user who is logged in to the application visits the attacker's website, the user's browser issues the request, which includes the user's session or authentication cookie. The application relies solely on HTTP cookies.

Evidence

The generated POC for CSRF (Cross Site Request Forgery) is here. If it was vulnerable to CSRF attack, after clicking to submit request it should login to the existing page.

Request

POST /HeartView/secured/afUnlockAction HTTP/1.1 Host: heartview001.livmor.com User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:72.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/72.0 Accept: */* Accept-Language: en-US,en;q

utp

ugen

hpgg

https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView

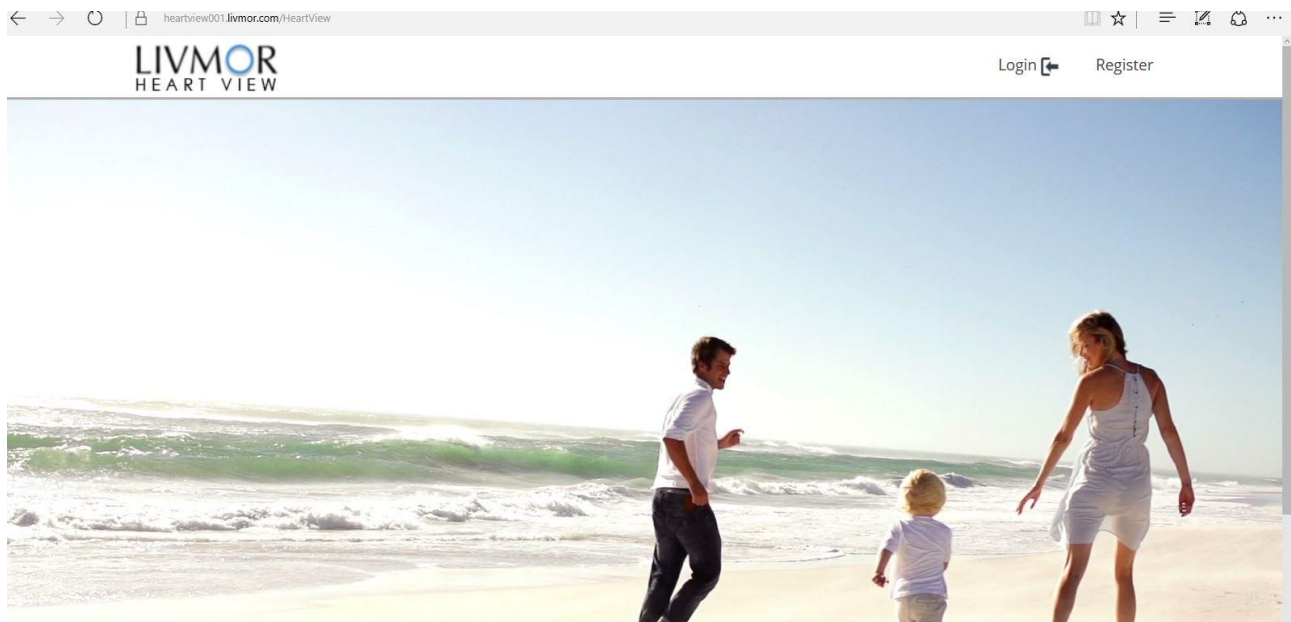
0.5Accept-Encoding: gzip

ceNX1vuNgYaEwpqR2Q

S8uCswRJkMZj2D2suey

81Lw1a0FSJuVOXHyTV

Response in Browser



But it is not allowing the attacker to go inside the application. So, it is not vulnerable to CSRF attack.

2.1.5 Server Side Validation

Description: The mandatory fields check for the user registration function is only performed on client side but not on the server side, by tampering the parameters through intercepting the request can bypass the mandatory requirements and set NULL value. Users with penetration skills can bypass mandatory field requirements.

Evidence

Request

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an HTTP POST request to `/HeartView/login`. The request body contains a tampered password field. The 'Request' pane shows the raw data, and the 'Response' pane shows the server's response, which includes a 302 status code and a redirect to the login page.

```
POST /HeartView/login HTTP/1.1
Host: heartview001.livmor.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:72.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/72.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 83
Origin: https://heartview001.livmor.com
Connection: close
Referer: https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/userLogin
Cookie: JSESSIONID=86D0612C2A4A6BCC540C8B01B51D00C; AWSALBTG=Asr5Gfaykq8n+CbcL4n0S3Hh02cCnhG40sAlb+uuYfmar081R+bPH4E0uu0WAghc4g4Evi0dRu3pREMAC6E8E0/a7YEB7cATq8e84u7/jdDE7cC7ag7Q3nCdgg3a931f3Vur4BcV24WpKl08320VizlBCrAlpHn1GK3BdsLVB=; AWSALB=07Wb/23F8P8P8Wb+0cb2a4aVt0eeFf8e47QAMCBwV1KTB1eW0c7y4H4e+14kyYHZeBaUCp0ye525/vs4amp1TogCU3U2w17yRT0y33Shsa4154bJv4dAbng; _tccol_visitor=2C74da201-5456-4e5f-acc7-0C0e631e92a6; _tccol_visit=228d1dia-0159-4227-b665-00C676c3d999
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

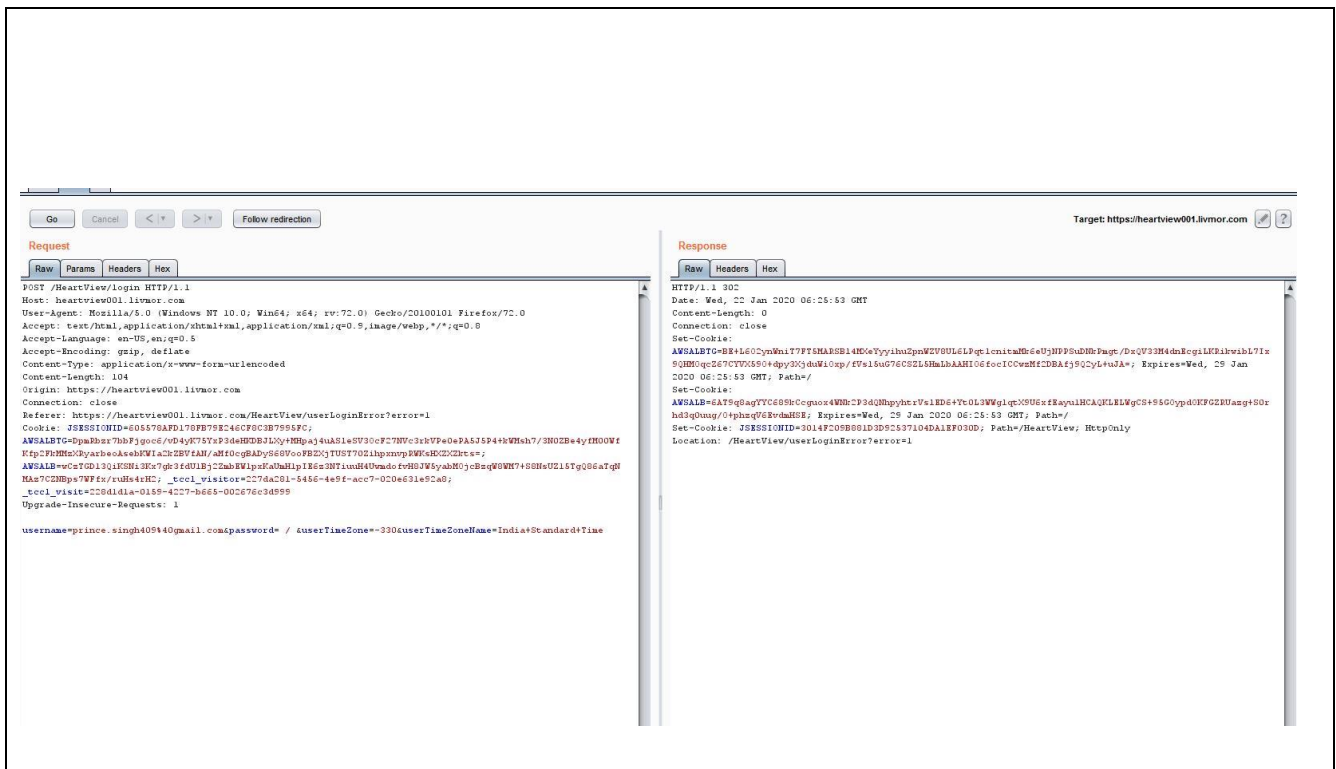
username=test&password= /
&userTimeZone=-330&userTimeZoneName=India+StandardTime
```

Password is tampered by adding a slash (patient's account)

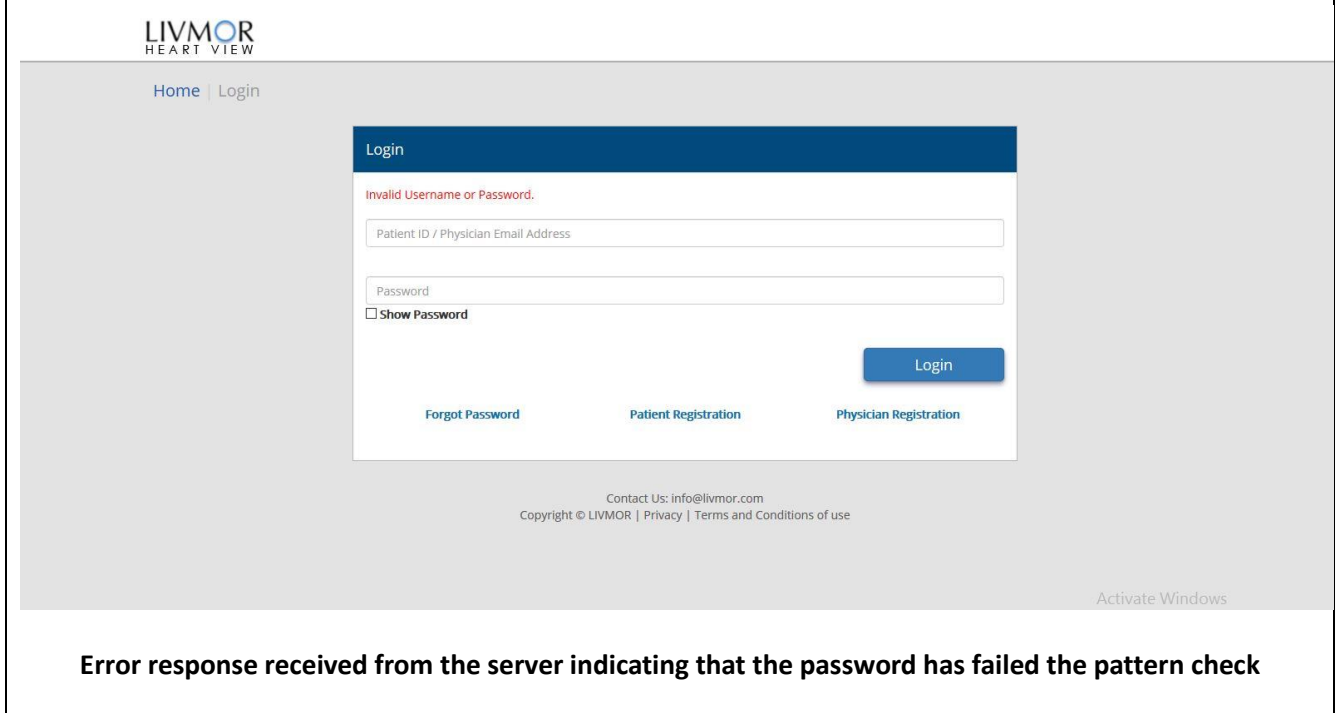
Response in Browser

The image shows the LIVMOR Heart View login page. The login form has a message that says "Invalid Username or Password. 3 attempt(s) before account locked." The form fields are "Patient ID / Physician Email Address" and "Password". There is a "Show Password" checkbox and a "Login" button. Below the form are links for "Forgot Password", "Patient Registration", and "Physician Registration". The footer contains contact information and copyright details.

Error response received from the server indicating that the password has failed the pattern check



Password is tempered by adding a slash (physician's account)



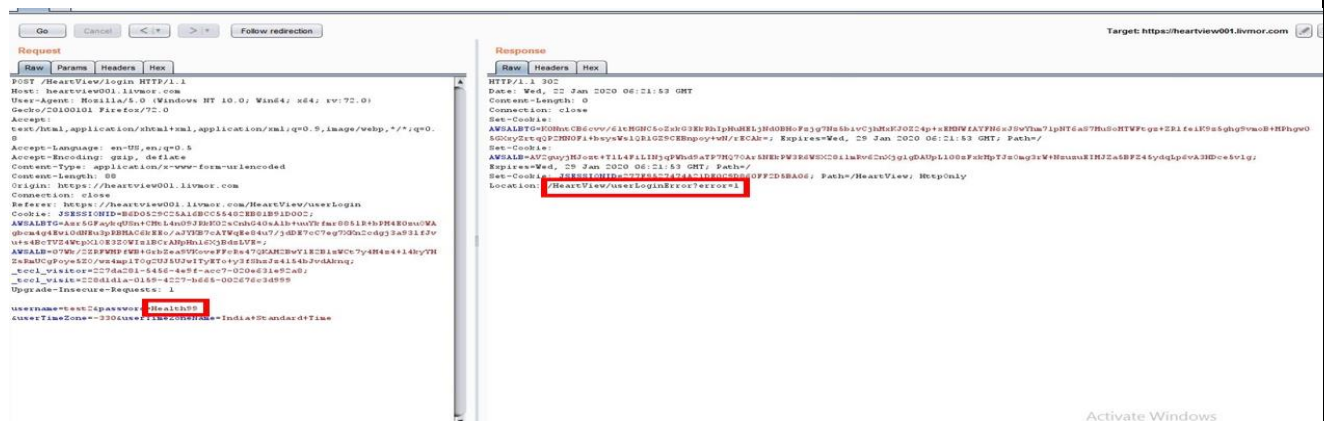
Error response received from the server indicating that the password has failed the pattern check

2.1.6 Server Side Password Complexity Check

Description: The password complexity check for the all user while registering/changing password is only performed at the browser side but not on the server side, by tampering the parameters through intercepting the request can bypass the complexity requirements and set any password of user's own choice. User with penetration skills can bypass password complexity requirements.

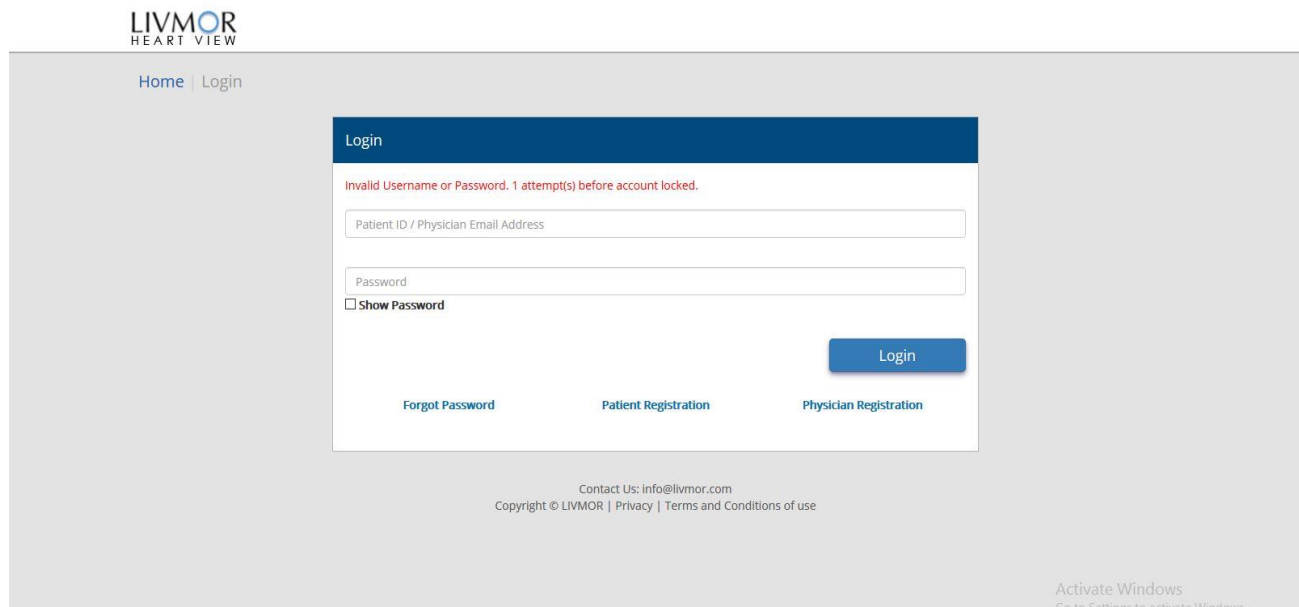
Evidence

Request



Providing changed & expected password by application. (Patient's account)

Response In Browser



After rendering, it again redirects to the login page.

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL `https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/userLoginError?error=1`. The browser shows a login form with the message "Invalid Username or Password." Below the form are links for "Forgot Password", "Patient Registration", and "Physician Registration".

Below the browser window, a request and response log is visible. The request is a POST to `/HeartView/login HTTP/1.1` from `heartview001.livmor.com`. The response is an HTTP 302 redirect to `/HeartView/userLoginError?error=1`. The log also shows cookies and headers.

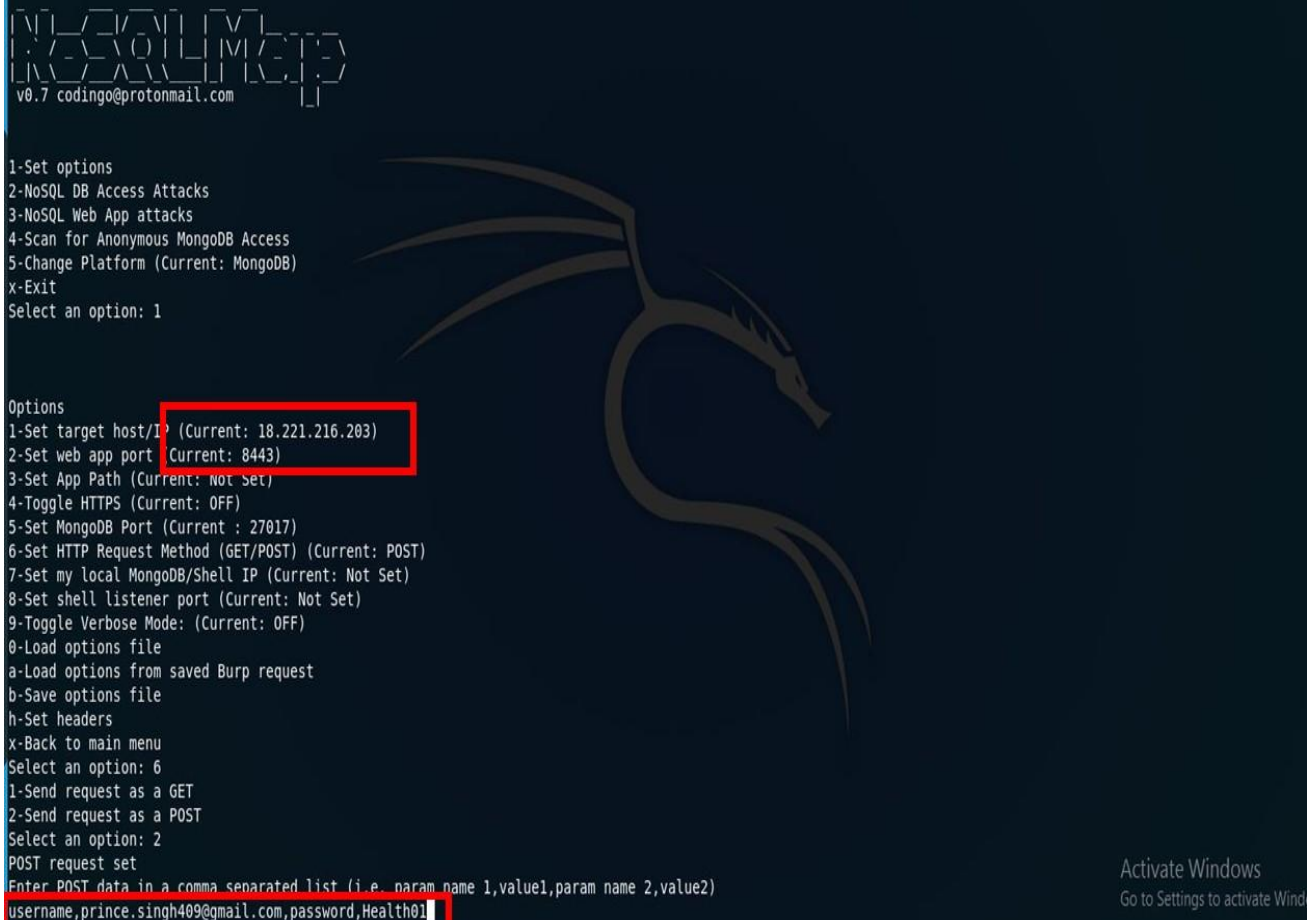
Providing changed & expected password by application. (Physician's account)

After rendering, it again redirects to the login page.

2.1.7 NoSQL Injection

Description: NoSQL Injection is security vulnerability that lets attackers take control of database queries through the unsafe use of user input. It can be used by an attacker to: Expose unauthorized information. Modify data.

Evidence



```
LIVMOR
v0.7 codingo@protonmail.com

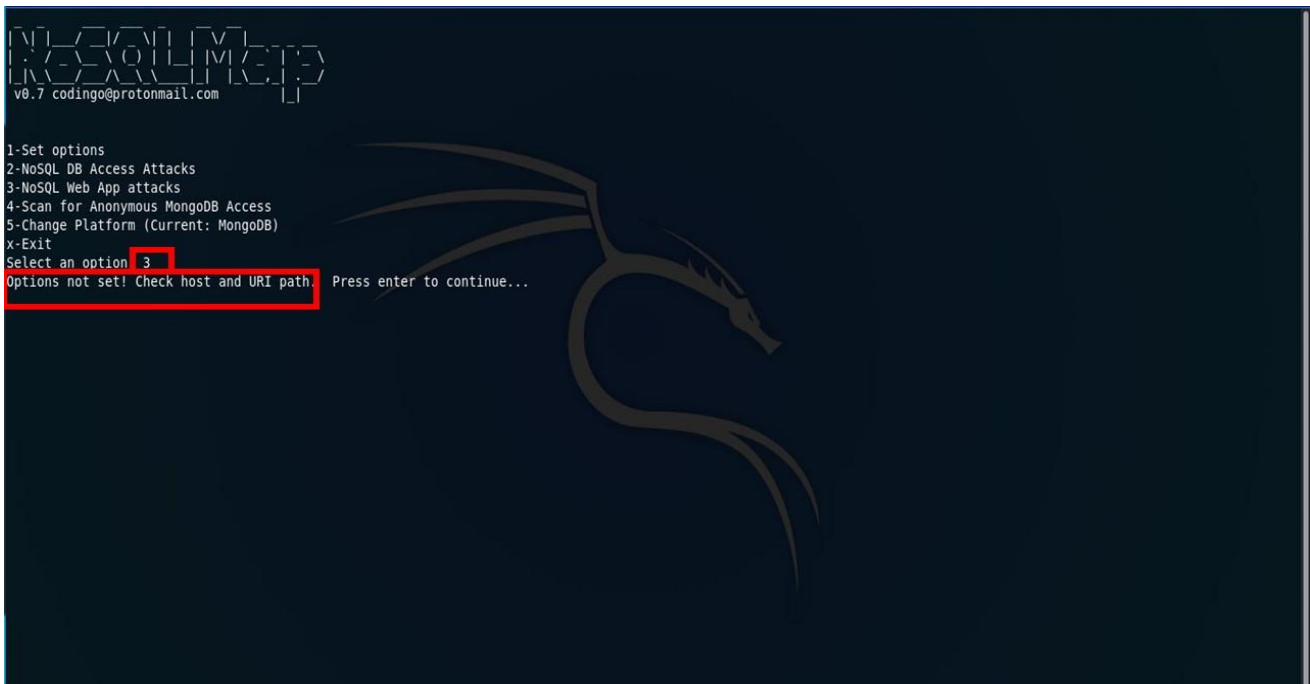
1-Set options
2-NoSQL DB Access Attacks
3-NoSQL Web App attacks
4-Scan for Anonymous MongoDB Access
5-Change Platform (Current: MongoDB)
x-Exit
Select an option: 1

Options
1-Set target host/IP (Current: 18.221.216.203)
2-Set web app port (Current: 8443)
3-Set App Path (Current: Not Set)
4-Toggle HTTPS (Current: OFF)
5-Set MongoDB Port (Current : 27017)
6-Set HTTP Request Method (GET/POST) (Current: POST)
7-Set my local MongoDB/Shell IP (Current: Not Set)
8-Set shell listener port (Current: Not Set)
9-Toggle Verbose Mode: (Current: OFF)
0-Load options file
a-Load options from saved Burp request
b-Save options file
h-Set headers
x-Back to main menu
Select an option: 6
1-Send request as a GET
2-Send request as a POST
Select an option: 2
POST request set
Enter POST data in a comma separated list (i.e. param name 1,value1,param name 2,value2)
username,prince.singh409@gmail.com,password,Health01
```

Set the IP address, port and data.



Try with DB Access Attacks by providing option 2. Getting Target Not set.

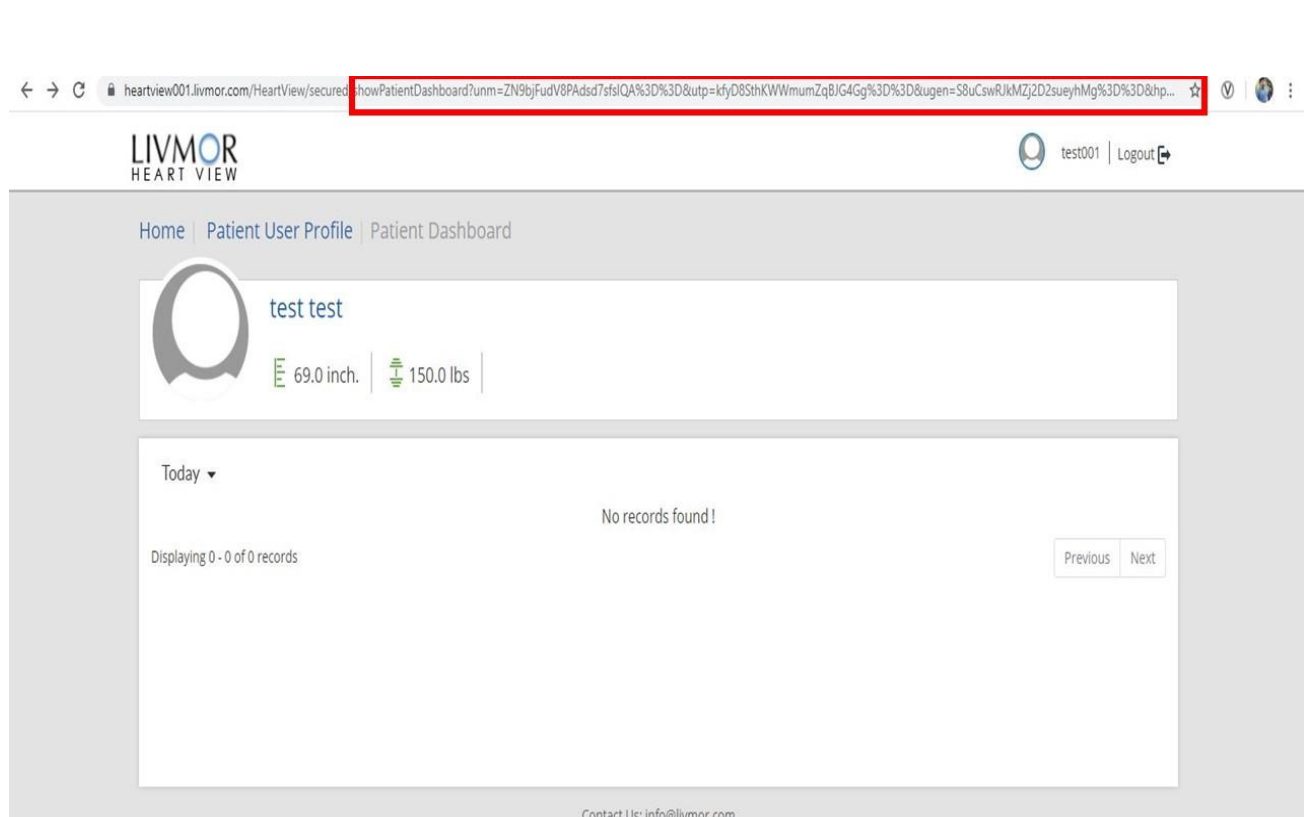


Not able to connect to the target. Exploit cannot be performed.

2.1.8 Insecure Direct Object Reference

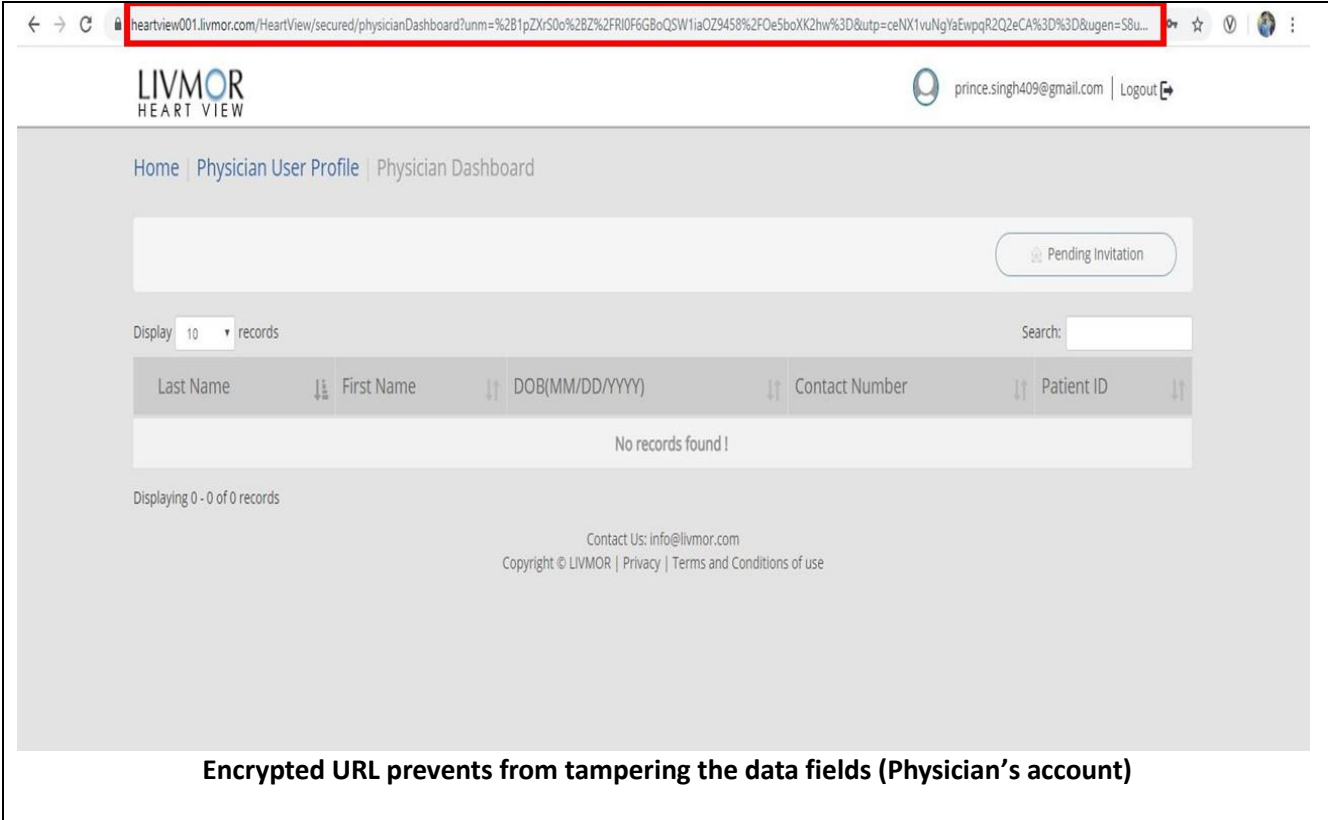
Description: Insecure Direct Object References occur when an application provides direct access to objects based on user-supplied input. Because of this vulnerability attackers can bypass authorization and access resources in the system directly, for example database records or files. Insecure Direct Object References allow attackers to bypass authorization and access resources directly by modifying the value of a parameter used to directly point to an object. Such resources can be database entries belonging to other users, files in the system, and more. This is caused by the fact that the application takes user supplied input and uses it to retrieve an object without performing sufficient authorization checks.

Evidence



The screenshot shows the LIVMOR HEART VIEW web portal. The browser address bar displays the URL: `heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/secure/showPatientDashboard?unm=ZN9bjFudV8PAdsd7sfsiQA%3D%3D&utp=kfyD8StHkWmumZq8JG4Gg%3D%3D&ugen=S8uCswRjKMZj2D2sueyhMg%3D%3D&hp...`. The URL is highlighted with a red box. The page content shows a patient profile for "test test" with a height of 69.0 inch and weight of 150.0 lbs. Below the profile, there is a section titled "Today" with a dropdown arrow, and a message "No records found!". The footer of the page says "Contact Us: info@livmor.com".

Encrypted URL prevents from tampering the data fields (Patient's account)



The screenshot displays the LIVMOR Heart View Physician Dashboard. The browser's address bar is highlighted with a red box, showing a long, complex URL that has been URL-encoded. The dashboard interface includes the LIVMOR logo, a user profile for 'prince.singh409@gmail.com' with a 'Logout' button, and a navigation menu with 'Home', 'Physician User Profile', and 'Physician Dashboard'. A 'Pending Invitation' button is visible. Below this is a table with columns: 'Last Name', 'First Name', 'DOB(MM/DD/YYYY)', 'Contact Number', and 'Patient ID'. The table is currently empty, displaying 'No records found !'. At the bottom, there is contact information: 'Contact Us: info@livmor.com' and 'Copyright © LIVMOR | Privacy | Terms and Conditions of use'.

Encrypted URL prevents from tampering the data fields (Physician's account)

2.1.9 Server Banner Disclosure

Description: The HTTP responses returned by this web application include a header named Server. The value of this header includes the version of Apache server.

Evidence

The screenshot shows a web security tool interface. At the top, there are tabs for Target, Proxy, Spider, Scanner, Intruder, Repeater, Sequencer, Decoder, Comparer, Extender, Project options, User options, and Alerts. Below these are tabs for Intercept, HTTP history, WebSockets history, and Options. A filter bar indicates 'Filter: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content'. A table lists various HTTP requests, with the 216th request highlighted. This request is a POST to /HeartView/login with a status of 302. Below the table, the 'Response' tab is selected, showing the raw HTTP response. The response starts with 'HTTP/1.1 302' and includes several cookies and a location header pointing to /HeartView/userLoginError?error=1. The 'Server' header is not visible in the provided snippet.

Request List:

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title	Comment	SSL	IP	Cookies	Time	Listener port
211	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/public/js/livmor.c...		✓	200	39729	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=dBm...	11:47:49 22 J...	8080
212	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/pagination/js/ju...		✓	200	63625	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=BN9...	11:47:50 22 J...	8080
213	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/pagination/js/dat...		✓	200	2842	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=ksW...	11:47:50 22 J...	8080
214	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/portal_js/forgetP...		✓	200	11362	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=FXV...	11:47:50 22 J...	8080
215	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/public/js/login.js...		✓	200	1668	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=Cor7...	11:47:50 22 J...	8080
216	https://heartview001.livmor.com	POST	/HeartView/login		✓	302	663					✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=Y4ze...	11:49:19 22 J...	8080
217	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/userLoginError?error=1		✓	200	10166	HTML		LIVMOR		✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=TuOt...	11:49:20 22 J...	8080
223	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/vendor/jquery.js...		✓	200	87335	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=vLHO...	11:49:21 22 J...	8080
224	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/vendor/bootstrap...		✓	200	70384	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=uD4f...	11:49:22 22 J...	8080
225	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/public/js/weeta...		✓	200	17654	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=nNL...	11:49:23 22 J...	8080
226	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/public/js/livmor.c...		✓	200	39729	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=NIUf...	11:49:24 22 J...	8080
227	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/pagination/js/ju...		✓	200	63625	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=Qpm...	11:49:24 22 J...	8080
228	https://heartview001.livmor.com	GET	/HeartView/resources/pagination/js/dat...		✓	200	2842	script	js			✓	18.221.216.203	AIWSALBTG=3Pu3t...	11:49:24 22 J...	8080

Response Details:

```

Request  Response
Raw  Headers  Hex
HTTP/1.1 302
Date: Wed, 22 Jan 2020 06:22:45 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Set-Cookie: AIWSALBTG=T4zeNDL4s3Mq1r1Sh45+GRDeM74n598F3dL1Wj0uq1IRysVruFoa2F1H8vrv/aF8SeF1Utn17Waa2y/YY0RH1BTU4s70v3moh3q0BAgCIDrAU7UDW1qH/oiGUFovRdeusx2SLfcpCyHpcwvqgADvG/GURRjotf05xrvx3Uk+bsgtQTc507wM=; Expires=Wed, 29 Jan 2020 06:22:44 GMT; Path=/
Set-Cookie: AIWSALB=VBy4Wh4k8KFx30x+wQFdKTSADVhJL844/syWY0bsGoEd5abDSJ750R1r4oCVsalVClzeLHeU0uo36+h6zrgWxx2fHa5ST2FsvtCy7lyltfc7X3hokotJLeg6X; Expires=Wed, 29 Jan 2020 06:22:44 GMT; Path=/
Set-Cookie: JSEBSIGNID=605578ADF170FB79E246C78C3B75959C; Path=/HeartView; HttpOnly
Location: /HeartView/userLoginError?error=1
    
```

No information about the server is found in the response

2.1.10 Insecure HTTP Methods Enabled

Description: HTTP offers many methods that can be used to perform actions on the web server. Many of these methods are designed to aid developers in deploying and testing HTTP applications. These HTTP methods can be used for nefarious purposes if the web server is misconfigured. Some of these methods can potentially pose a security risk for a web application, as they allow an attacker to modify the files stored on the web server.

- PUT: This method allows a client to upload new files on the web server. An attacker can exploit it by uploading malicious files (e.g.: an asp file that executes commands by invoking cmd.exe), or by simply using the victim's server as a file repository.
- DELETE: This method allows a client to delete a file on the web server. An attacker can exploit it as a very simple and direct way to deface a web site or to mount a Denial-of-Service attack.
- Head, trace, options, patch are also allowed in this instance. These methods if not needed by the application then it must be disabled either through the application or at the server level.

Evidence

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the target URL `https://heartview001.livmor.com`. The browser's developer tools are open, displaying the network tab. A request is shown with the method `PUT` and the URL `https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/secured/profile HTTP/1.1`. The response is a `405 - Method Not Allowed` status code, returned by `Apache Tomcat/9.0.26`. The response body contains an HTML error message in Chinese, indicating that the method is not supported.

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```

DELETE /HeartView/secured/profile HTTP/1.1
Host: heartview001.livmor.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:72.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/72.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 0
Origin: https://heartview001.livmor.com
Connection: close
Referer: https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/secured/physicianDashboard?uma=12BpZXrS0t4CBZ42F810F6GB0qSWlia0ZS45042F0e8oXChv43DkumpceKivulqgTaEvpg2Q2eCA43D43D4ugen=S0uSw3JnHZjZDCsueyHgt3D43D4hpgp=81lwia0F83uV0GH yTW37vQ43D43D
Cookie: JSESSIONID=B0AC4B8B32612086339B0CC45AC84CB; AWSALBTG=gduhMopSHjthGchraFF/tvP3cyC27guHaxUR4ZHR129M0/4w5765D7B1Gxdu2RRDQUWZX01DvU0guHbC6ahM0E1yr/umg/vi 8S11C+U4GBuJH4d1uVv51G771f2u0VP4iDngQ8bEKdg/WTgssH4G0h5K3gH2Hr7CGaH8Sxxs978HMEf1g; AWSALB=0DQCDKX8g3Trb3Qc4Dever8v1/TjtD0C/rbNeGzeu17M0hpb3ywc318ghaCMy0x8gfR5j5Z/ZYhuUS1WYqnT64QjzrUev0YwAh rd7CmpJ3jbc4hac4BXK0m0d; _cccl_visitor=2274a201-5456-4e9f-acc7-0C0e631e92a0; _cccl_visit=22041d1a-0159-4227-b665-002676c9d959
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

```

Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```

HTTP/1.1 405
Date: Wed, 22 Jan 2020 06:50:55 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 1117
Connection: close
Set-Cookie: AWSALBTG=qzh04h39WJFdHoEVTo08UX1iKAGL/bhuRuv1a10E1pQWaqfCzjbH86Qrx5jBul15Nb0Bvtu00U0bG6ImV4PbLsY1hInt/Y0 AChyQ3NNuXZLAQ2SR/j76D33F4UCdLhzaqR7i4zHtYlrrixfVvgu2Do6KAM/sdJPT+B03BZctnSpip5M*; Expires=Wed, 29 Jan 2020 06:50:55 GMT; Path=/
Set-Cookie: AWSALB=K0pY4i1GHATymivGB+lv1hGe/m4NV02pNOCary0Dqtdj5sur5r0P8Su3evWJccEbhUXAuPv0XaM7fP3us/Pd863v801mD0328w/ 61324Cw4as7Bj03F5bQpIp1E; Expires=Wed, 29 Jan 2020 06:50:55 GMT; Path=/
Allow: POST, GET
Content-Language: en

</doctype html><html lang="en"><head><title>HTTP Status 405 - Method Not Allowed</title><style type="text/css">h1 {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color:white;background-color:#525D76;font-size:22px;} h2 {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color:white;background-color:#525D76;font-size:16px;} h3 {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color:white;background-color:#525D76;font-size:14px;} body {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;color:black;background-color:white;} p {font-family:Tahoma,Arial,sans-serif;background:white;color:black;font-size:12px;} a {color:black;} a.name {color:black;} .line {height:1px;background-color:#525D76;border:none;}</style></head><body><h1>HTTP Status 405 - Method Not Allowed</h1><hr class="line" /><p><b>Type</b></p><p><b>Status Report</b></p><p><b>Message</b></p><p><b>Request method 405: DELETE</b></p><p><b>not supported</b></p><p><b>Description</b></p><p><b>The method received in the request-line is known by the origin server but not supported by the target resource.</b></p><hr class="line" /></body></html>

```

The HTTP Methods are not allowed.

2.1.11 Password Autocomplete in Browser

Description: Browsers asking the user to remember the password that they have. The browser will then store the password, and automatically enter it whenever the same authentication form is visited. This is a convenience for the user. Additionally, custom "remember me" functionality allow users to persist log ins on a specific client system. Having the browser store passwords is not only a convenience for end-users, but also for an attacker. If an attacker can gain access to the victim's browser (e.g. through a Cross Site Scripting attack, or through a shared computer), then they can retrieve the stored passwords.

Evidence

The screenshot shows the LIVMOR Heart View login page in a web browser. The page has a header with the LIVMOR logo and navigation links for Home and Login. The main content area is titled 'Login' and contains a form with a username field (containing 'test001'), a password field, a 'Show Password' checkbox, and a 'Login' button. Below the form are links for 'Forgot Password', 'Patient Registration', and 'Physician Registration'. The footer contains contact information and copyright notices.

The browser's developer tools are open on the right side, showing the 'Elements' panel. The password input field is highlighted with a red box. The HTML structure for the password field is as follows:

```
<input type="password" class="form-control" id="password" name="password" placeholder="Password" maxlength="16" />
```

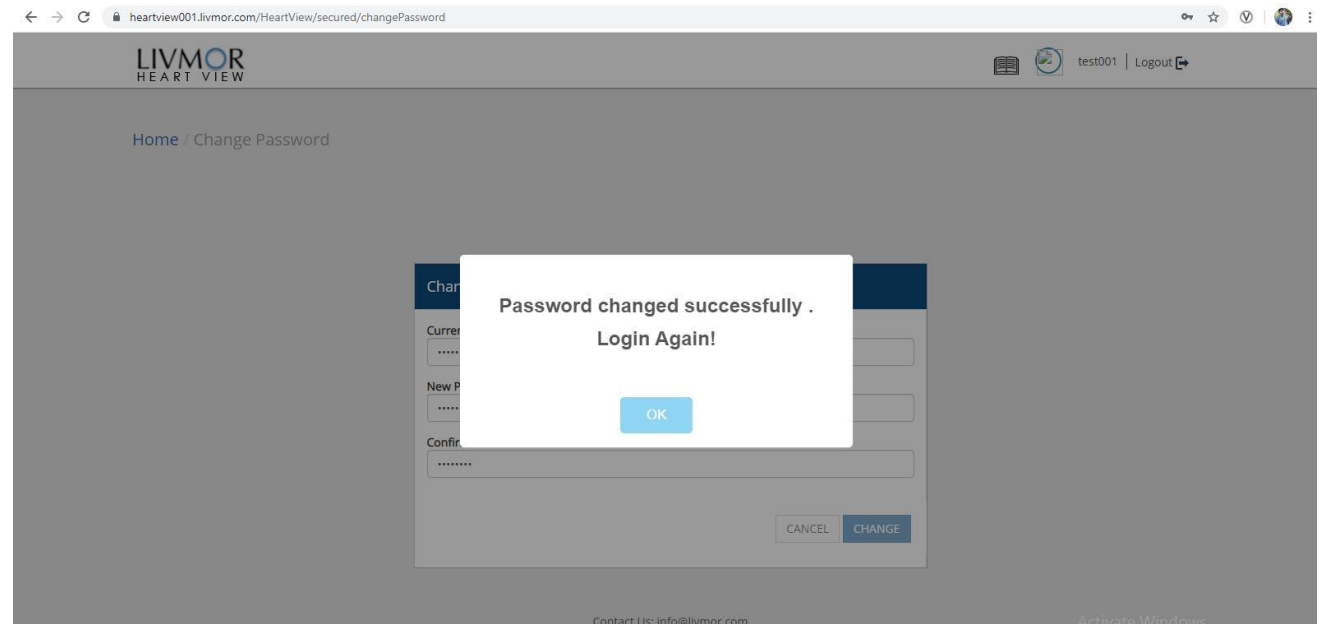
No Alert Message for Password Autocomplete in Browser

3. Vulnerabilities explained in detail

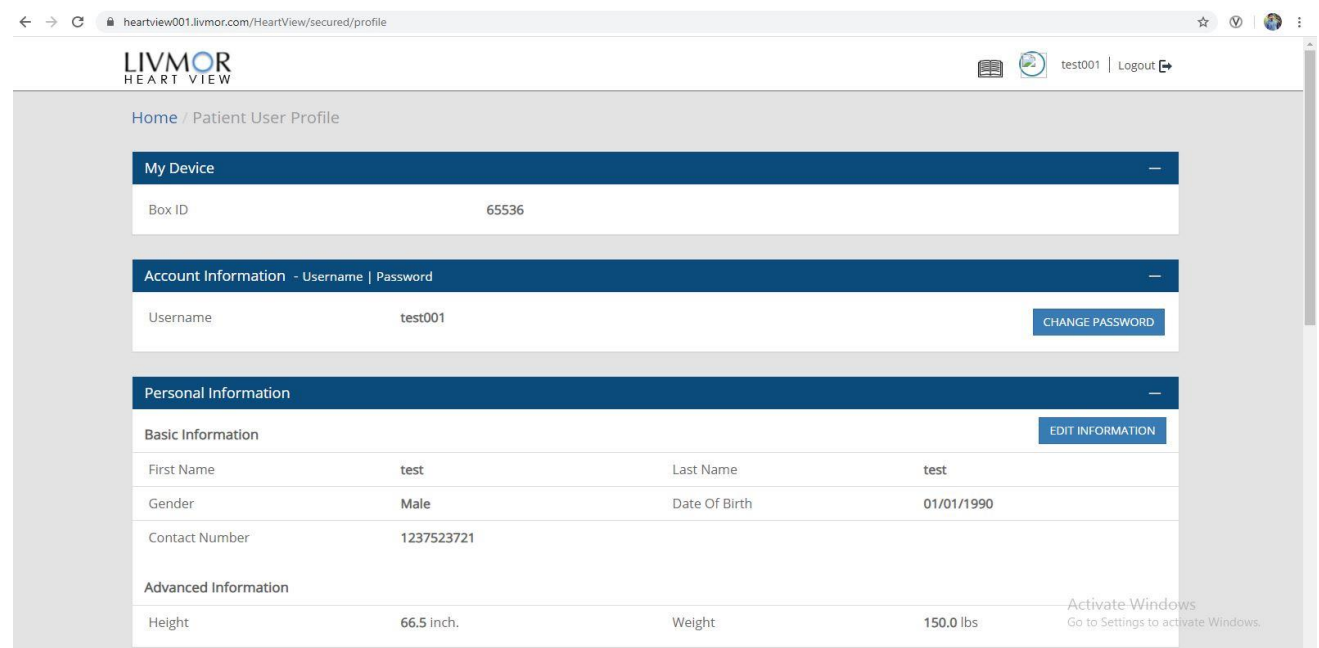
3.1 Concurrent Session Remain Active

Name	Concurrent session remains active after password change	Impact	Medium	Risk Rating	Medium
Ease of Exploit	Easy	Likelihood	Medium		
Category	Session Management				
URL / Impacted System	All Users				
Description					
Concurrent session control amounts to controlling the number of sessions a user can have at the same time. Normally, each user has his own account, so it's logical that a user can be logged in only once at a time. Since users might use different devices you might want to allow more than one session, but a maximum for the number of sessions is good practice. Restricting the number of concurrent sessions will make sure accounts can no longer be shared between multiple or too many users. For a security reasons, application should likely log out the user from the initial session, that if a user tries to log in a second time he or she forgot to log out the first time or at least after changing the password.					
Impact					
An obvious mistake a user can make is forgetting to log out on a public computer. This alone is enough reason to invalidate a user session after a certain time, e.g. fifteen minutes. Another reason is that this also limits possibilities for smart hackers: especially in combination with other attacks like CSRF or click-jacking, session hijacking is a big risk. Initial tests revealed the session was active for around 20mins and concurrent sessions do not log out even after changing the password in one of the active sessions.					
Remediation					
It is recommended for web applications to add user capabilities that allow checking the details of active sessions at any time, monitor and alert the user about concurrent logons, provide user features to remotely terminate sessions manually, and track account activity history (logbook) by recording multiple client details such as IP address, User-Agent, login date and time, idle time, etc.					
How to reproduce the Security defect					
<div>1. Login as any user (test case used test001/patient).</div> <div>2. Do a concurrent login as test001 from a different system.</div> <div>3. In the first login change password of the user, while application redirects to login page.</div> <div>4. The concurrent session remains active and can perform transactions</div>					

Evidence



Password changed successfully in Second concurrent session

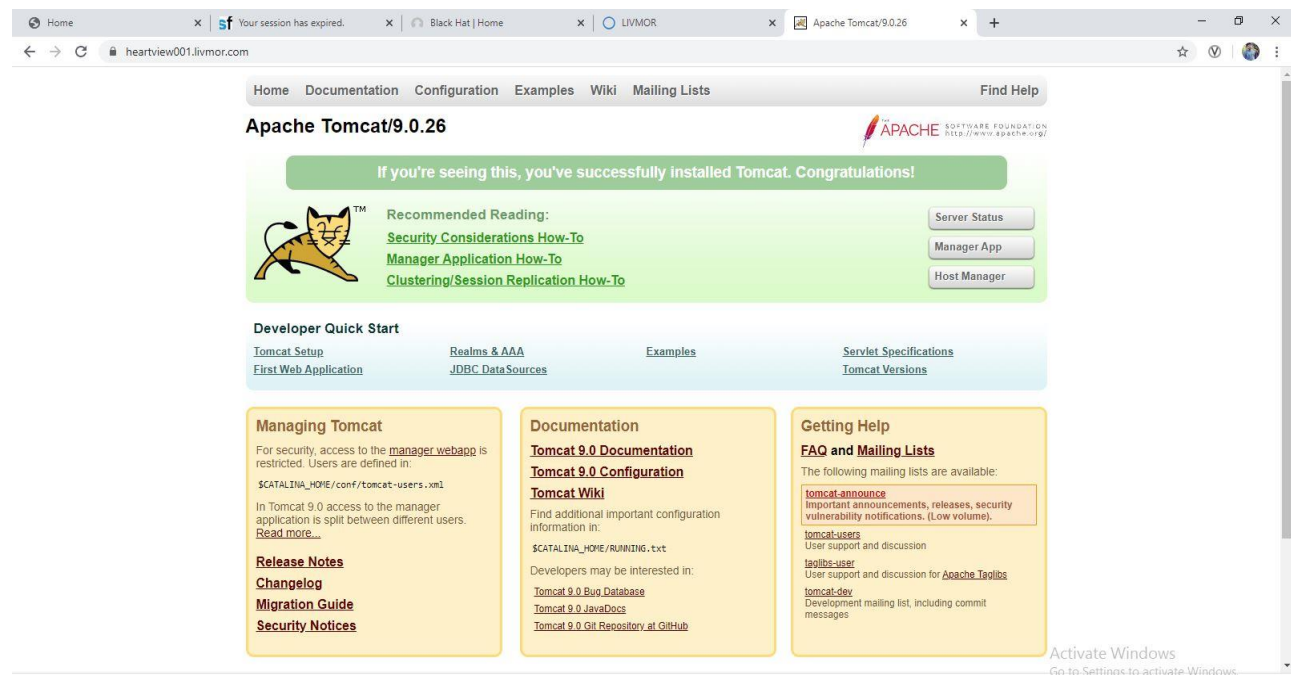


First session still found to be active

3.2 Directory Traversal

Name	Application exposes Apache Home page	Impact	Medium	Risk Rating	Medium
Ease of Exploit	Difficult	Ease of Exploit	Medium		
Category	Missing Functional Level Access Control				
URL / Impacted System	https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/				
Description					
Directory traversal attacks exploits bugs in the web server to gain unauthorized access to files and folders that are not in the public domain. Once the attacker has gained access, they can download sensitive information, execute commands on the server or install malicious software.					
Impact					
An organization’s reputation can be ruined if the attacker edits the website content and includes malicious information or links to attacker’s malformed website. The web server can be used to install malicious software on users who visit the compromised website. The malicious software downloaded onto the visitor’s computer can be a virus, Trojan or Botnet Software, etc. Compromised user data may be used for fraudulent activities which may lead to business loss or lawsuits from the users who entrusted their details with the organization. As this web application is hosted on a staging server, this vulnerability is rated to be Medium. This vulnerability would be of a high risk on a production server or environment.					
Remediation					
Users should not be given access to unauthorized content of the server. In this case users should only be able to access the application content - https://halo.livmor.com/HeartView					
How to reproduce the Security defect					
<div>1. Enter https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/patient in the browser.</div> <div>2. Change the URL to https://heartview001.livmor.com/</div>					

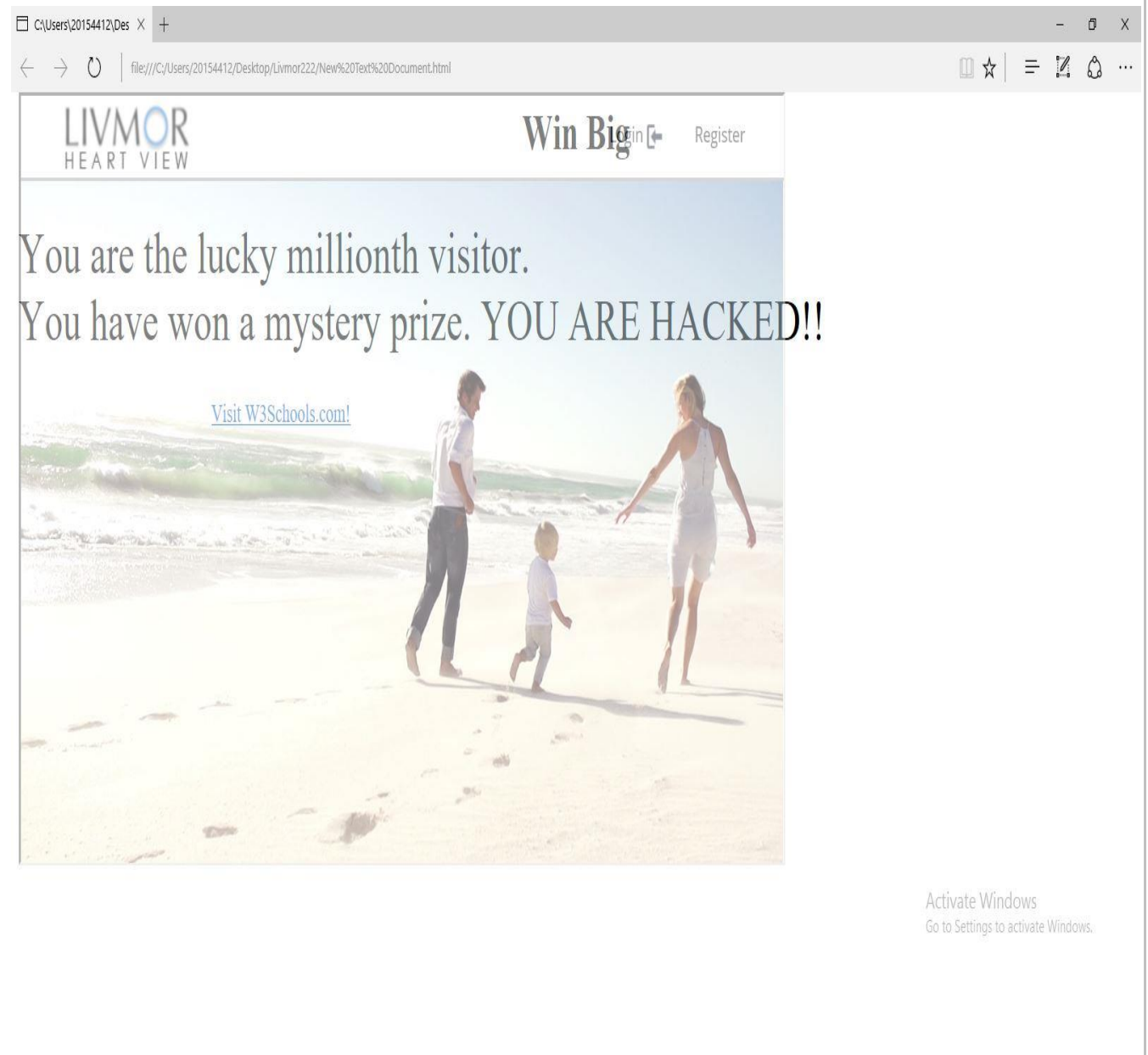
Evidence



3.3 Click-Jacking

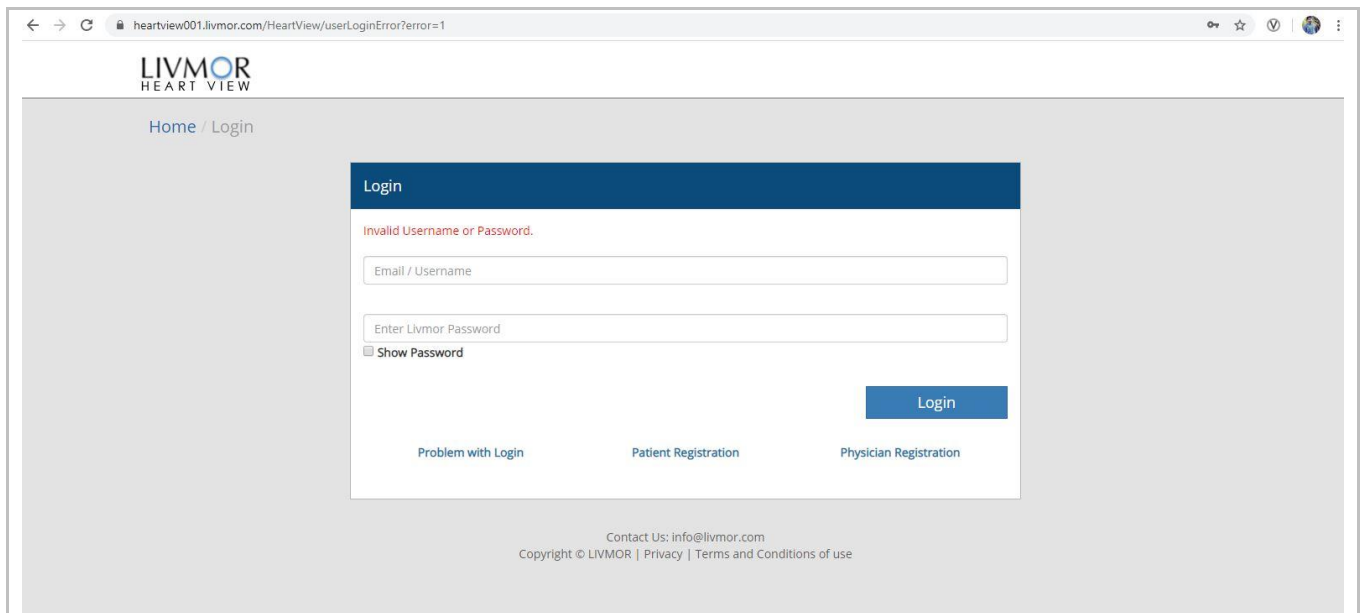
Name	Frame able Response, X-Frame-Options header missing	Impact	Medium	Risk Rating	Medium
Ease of Exploit	Easy	Likelihood	Medium		
Category	Phishing/Social Engineering Attacks				
URL / Impacted System	https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/				
Description					
Clickjacking is a malicious technique that consists of deceiving a web user into interacting by clicking with something different to what the user believes they are interacting with. This type of attack, that can be used alone or in combination with other attacks, could potentially send unauthorized commands or reveal confidential information while the victim is interacting with seemingly harmless web pages. Application has many instances where pages are missing X-frame headers to avoid clickjacking.					
Impact					
Attacker loads frame with high opacity onto the victim user’s application page, something which is not the same what the user believed to be interacting with. Proof of clickjacking instance recorded is attached in the Evidence.					
Remediation					
The X-Frame-Options HTTP response header can be used to indicate whether or not a browser should be allowed to render a page in a <frame>, <iframe> or <object>. Sites can use this to avoid clickjacking attacks, by ensuring that their content is not embedded into other sites.					
How to reproduce the Security defect					
1. Write the following code into a notepad and save it as dellclickjacking.html (in our case on desktop)					
<pre><html> <h1 style="text-align:center">Win Big</h1> <p style="font-size: 38px;">You are the lucky millionth visitor.
You have won a mystery prize. YOU ARE HACKED!!</p> <div style="z-index:10; opacity:0.5; position:absolute; top:0px; "> <iframe scrolling="no" style="width:800px; height:500px;" src="https://halo.livmor.com/HeartView/"> </iframe> </div> <div style="position:absolute; top:200px; left:210px;"> Visit W3Schools.com! </div> </html></pre>					

Evidence



3.4 No Account Lockout

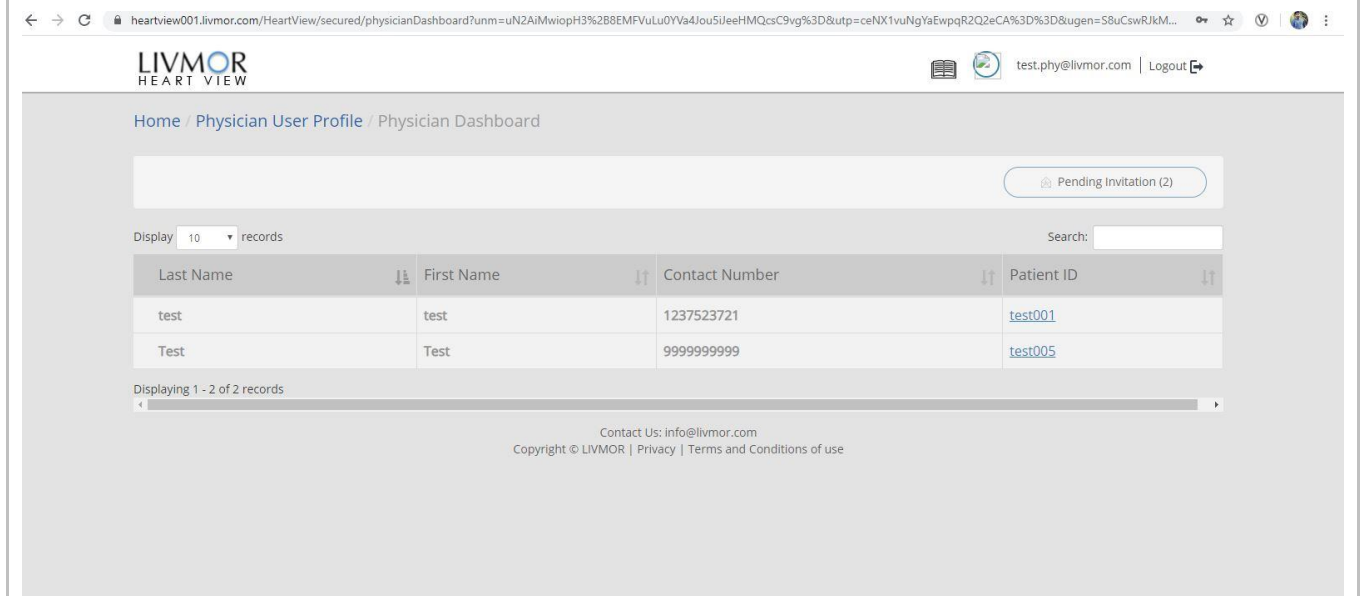
Name	Account lock out mechanism is not implemented for physician Account	Impact	Medium	Risk Rating	Medium
Ease of Exploit	Automated Tools Available	Likelihood	Medium		
Category	Authentication				
URL / Impacted System	https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/				
Description					
Account lockout mechanisms are used to mitigate brute force password guessing attacks. Accounts are typically locked after 3 to 5 unsuccessful login attempts and can only be unlocked after a predetermined period, via a self-service unlock mechanism, or intervention by an administrator.					
Impact					
An Intruder may gain access as legitimate user through brute forcing the weak username and password implemented in the application. This would have impact on the whole application if attacker gains superuser access to the application. The password complexity check is not performed at the server side for the registration/change password function.					
Remediation					
The most obvious way to block brute-force attacks is to simply lock out accounts after a defined number of incorrect password attempts. Account lockouts can last a specific duration, such as one hour, or the accounts could remain locked until manually unlocked by an administrator. A CAPTCHA may hinder brute force attacks, but CAPTCHA should be perceived as a rate limiting protection only which stops the attacker for a limited amount of time, also can use alternative verification channels like SMS authentication, OTP tokens etc.					
How to reproduce the Security defect					
<div>1. 1. Browse to https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/userLogin</div> <div>2. 2. Provide invalid password for ‘test.phy@livmor.com (physician account)’ user for 5 times.</div> <div>3. 3. Application Logs in upon providing valid credentials the 6th time.</div>					
Evidence					



The screenshot shows the LIVMOR Heart View login page. The URL in the browser is heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/userLoginError?error=1. The page displays a login form with the following elements:

- Header:** LIVMOR HEART VIEW logo and "Home / Login" breadcrumb.
- Login Form:**
 - Field: "Email / Username"
 - Field: "Enter Livmor Password"
 - Checkbox: "Show Password"
 - Button: "Login"
- Footer:** "Problem with Login", "Patient Registration", "Physician Registration", "Contact Us: info@livmor.com", and "Copyright © LIVMOR | Privacy | Terms and Conditions of use".

Able to successfully login after 5 failed login attempts



The screenshot shows the LIVMOR Heart View Physician Dashboard. The URL in the browser is heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/secured/physicianDashboard?unm=uN2AiMwiopH3%2B8EMFVuLu0YVa4Jou5iJeeHMQcsC9vg%3D&utp=ceNX1vuNgYaEwpqR2Q2eCA%3D%3D&ugen=S8uCswRjKtM.... The page displays the following elements:

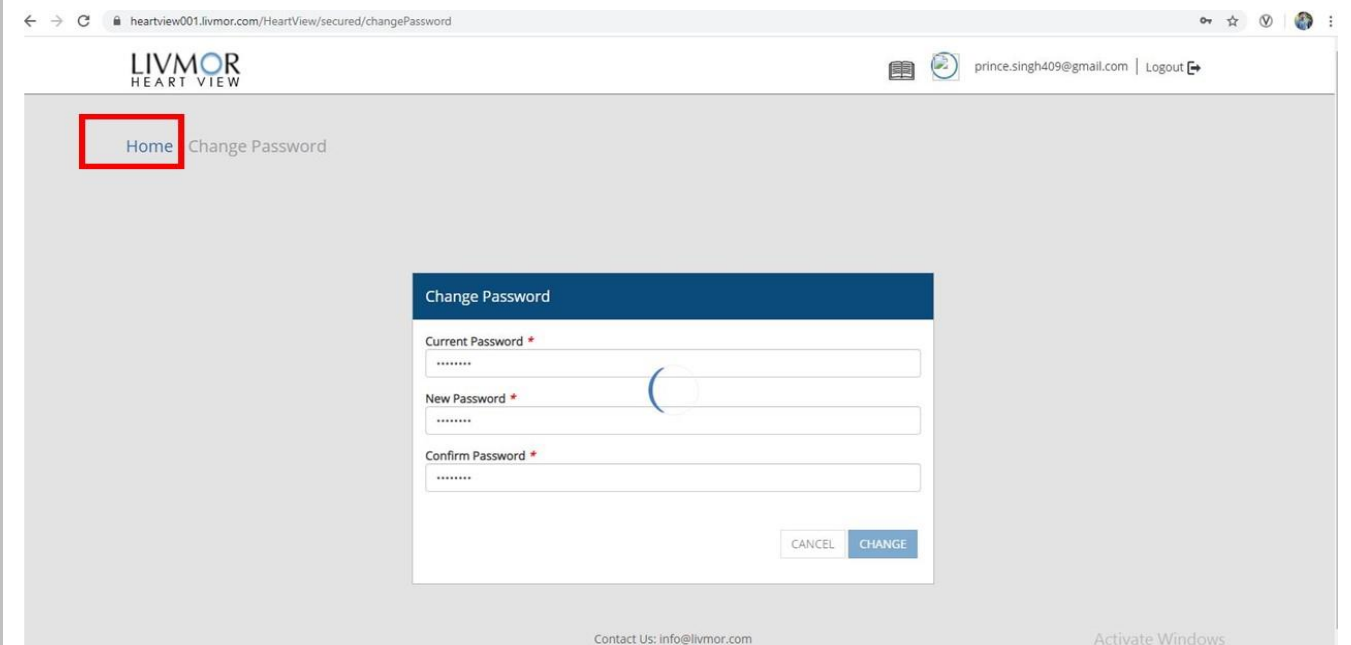
- Header:** LIVMOR HEART VIEW logo, user profile "test.phy@livmor.com", and "Logout" button.
- Breadcrumb:** "Home / Physician User Profile / Physician Dashboard".
- Table:** A table with 4 columns: Last Name, First Name, Contact Number, and Patient ID. It contains 2 records.
- Footer:** "Contact Us: info@livmor.com" and "Copyright © LIVMOR | Privacy | Terms and Conditions of use".

Last Name	First Name	Contact Number	Patient ID
test	test	1237523721	test001
Test	Test	9999999999	test005

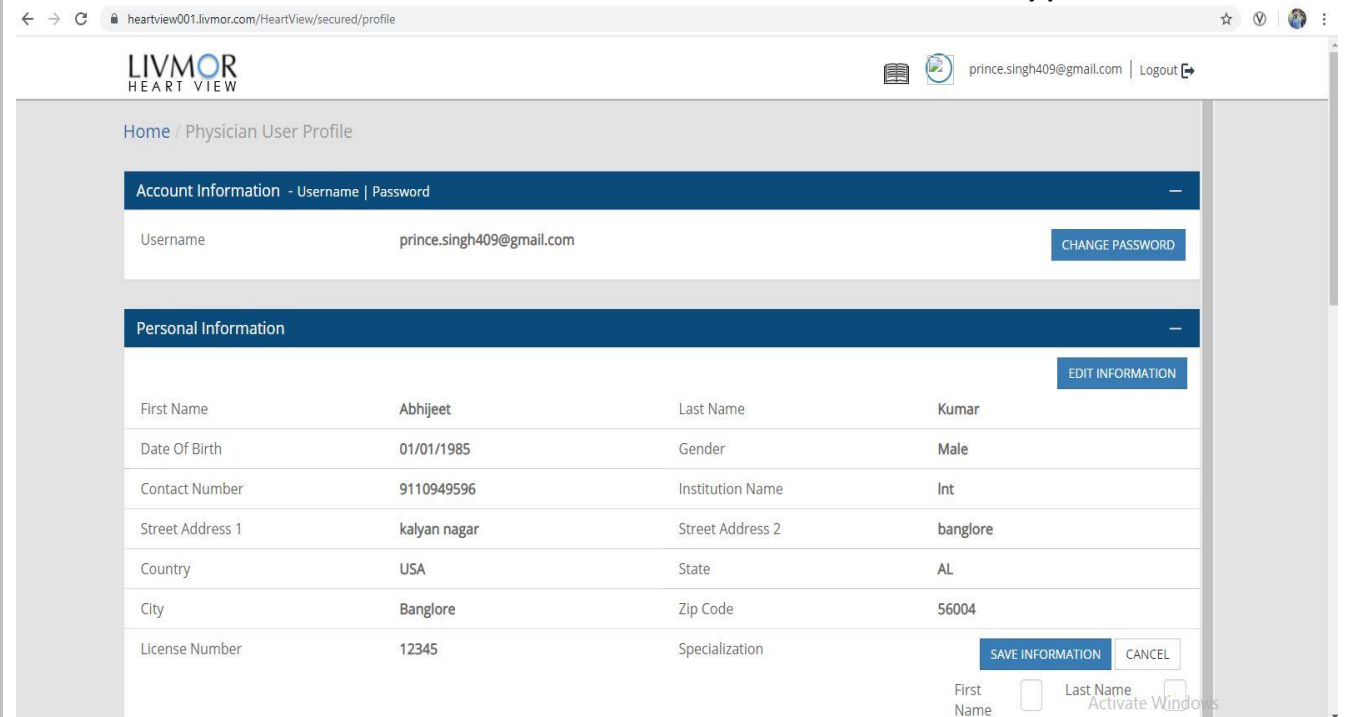
3.5 No Session Logout

Name	Account log out mechanism is not implemented for physician Account as well as the patient account after change password.	Impact	Medium	Risk Rating	Medium
Ease of Exploit	Automated Tools Available	Likelihood	Medium		
Category	Authentication				
URL / Impacted System	https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/				
Description					
Account logout mechanisms are used to logout from the active sessions in the current system as well as the other systems as soon as the password changes. Every request from the session should be validated for the token and should be redirected to the login page after change password functionality is implemented.					
Impact					
An attacker may gain access to the session if the user forgets to close the screen after changing the password in a public system. The current active session can be used by the attacker to manipulate the user data/password again without the knowledge of the user.					
Remediation					
The most obvious way is logout all the current sessions and redirect to the login page on receiving any request from the active session after the user change the password.					
How to reproduce the Security defect					
<div>1. Browse to https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/secured/changePassword</div> <div>2. Change the password.</div> <div>3. Click on Home. It redirects to the current active session.</div>					
Evidence					

After changing the password successfully. Click the Home button after changing the password.



Able to remain active at the current session and able to view and modify profile data.



3.6 Server side Password Complexity Check

Name	Password complexity is not validated at server side	Impact	Low	Risk Rating	Low
Ease of Exploit	Easy	Likelihood	Medium		
Category	Input Validation				
URL / Impacted System	https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView				
Description					
The password complexity check for the all user while registering/changing password is only performed at the browser side but not on the server side, by tampering the parameters through intercepting the request can bypass the complexity requirements and set any password of user’s own choice. User with penetration skills can bypass password complexity requirements.					
Impact					
With no account lock out mechanism implemented in the application, bypassing the password complexity requirements and using weak passwords for accounts may lead to brute force attacks and gain unauthorized access to the application.					
Remediation					
Security controls for strong password complexity should be enforced on client side and server side also.					
How to reproduce the security defect					
<div>1. Register as new patient through - https://heartview001.livmor.com/HeartView/patient</div> <div>2. Enter password as expected by the application (min 8 characters)</div> <div>3. Intercept the request in BURP proxy</div> <div>4. Change the password values as desired</div> <div>5. Release the request and observe the response</div>					
Evidence					

Request

```
POST /HeartView/registration HTTP/1.1
Host: heartview001.livmor.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:72.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/72.0
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Length: 2016
Origin: https://heartview001.livmor.com
Connection: close

{"patientId":"test5","password":"Health55","confirmPassword":"Health55","firstQues":"20b98344414a1b3bf77c7d4f1c35e07415b524c0c6db6857a5c1f1f899a8e97f1q1pMikMtpFM4070y0u1f13j7jhF9EHjv4Y11/Jux12D4Am3C3QJH2huo","secondQues":"fcd20063860a851f469315484f8bc3521c0e61a2c46790b1195103e5871a1f6c0j2U24koG6rmB+H4(hu0Xg==)","thirdQues":"758002e1a7547a20d3d6897c42256460393c4d1c1f31b3a6fd000004f1aa696BVBWw0qyC9gEdfo34Dnp1qz7jyhV1C29d0a8E7v9v0f0p0h1c0f075fai+e27eC1a451B0E4T0D4H4M50j0j0e","secondQuesAns":"0bda64870483464db5115d6d2e964782003129070d3a3c0761feab16b441d41j3u4d47y0HMGq4dktg9v==","thirdQuesAns":"c260dbf5c959702dbfb14245003b9619dd1a7af5ab2c30495cd6168d0342z7su4C/4h3Fh2C6dA1AgfF15wAKTWT2z013G1q0PnR2p7NRQ3G61KveV01Z","firstQuesAns":"23951a64e3859311753329a5c2b03052eb12db01d5012ecb43f01d5106207pc2u0WVp11Y0a1YHdF1g==","firstQuesAns":"6c0b09a08662476295d67ead73a590b7fb2c69686c7861086466d7240af7WbghvD9+Ve197u1R44v==","lastName":"0bc7240959d1c3ad31277a62b4494347c4594d0d8f0b9a2c37d39a43168075z5z00Fp34961cP75AtcA==","dob":"401923080C163ab0c6d6103b56748b32b11f8dc4714b4d6002546b79b38B02c07db9F0cp04H8qee","contactNumber":"2006322947aba31b3eeb403c5970b55703054bhb42c365662417c642c27197u5UB14sB0G9ntMa==","gender":"e5f3c38446779d20040c8a6c55afbf5e1c2c662ce00616434c704c00e4476wac0btdfnoD3/y6Z10g==","height":"55","weight":"330","boxId":"4","physicianListTable_length":"10","kartikKey.barsainya@lts.com":"kartikKey.barsainya@lts.com","abhiJeeet.kumar@lts.com":"abhiJeeet.kumar@lts.com","test.phy@livmor.com":"test.phy@livmor.com","prince.singh405@gmail.com":"prince.singh405@gmail.com","kartikKey.barsainya12@gmail.com":"kartikKey.barsainya12@gmail.com","kartikKey.barsainya10@gmail.com":"kartikKey.barsainya10@gmail.com","kartikKey.barsainya10@gmail.com":"kartikKey.barsainya10@gmail.com","physiciantest@livmor.com":"physiciantest@livmor.com","test2.phy@livmor.com":"test2.phy@livmor.com","test3.phy@livmor.com":"test3.phy@livmor.com","test4.phy@livmor.com":"test4.phy@livmor.com","physAssociationReqList":["abhiJeeet.kumar@lts.com"]}
```

Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Date: Tue, 14 Jan 2020 08:13:16 GMT
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 4
Connection: close
Set-Cookie: AWSALB=hp0y0cm5y0t40B/qavCv5FHD5Sb11XqG3l1u+qoWH/jfINTqEM1ha0bmi1Q2ryb0UHWsy7p3p7bh0g9+/y1oGEdg5Ch3Jw1eq4Vn1a1o4G70h17v0g78ozV2ma5; Expires=Tue, 21 Jan 2020 08:13:16 GMT; Path=/
true
```

test two

55.0 inch. 330.0 lbs

Today ▾

No records found!

Displaying 0 - 0 of 0 records

Previous Next

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4. Abbreviation

ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
CA	Certificate Authority
CAPTCHA	Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart
CSRF	Cross Site Request Forgery
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
HTTP(S)	Hypertext transfer protocol (Secured)
ID	Identity Document
IE	Internet Explorer
IP	Internet Protocol
L&TTS	Larsen & Toubro Technology Services
MITM	Man In The Middle Attack
OTP	One Time Password
PII	Personal Identifiable Information
POC	Proof Of Concept
OWASP	Open Web Application Security Project
SIEM	Security Information and Event Management
SMS	Short Message Service
SQL	Structured Query Language
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TLS	Transport Layer Security
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
VAPT	Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration testing
XSS	Cross Site Scripting

5. Appendix



zap1.html